The Newport Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY

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☞ No Paper discontinued(unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrearges are paid—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose them.

NEW BOOKS.

WM. A. BARBER,

Has received This Day,

A LARGE Assortment of Books, Stationery, &c. from the *New-York Trade Sale*; —Among the Books are :—

Quarto Bibles, some elegantly bound,
Prayer Books, of different sizes and prices—some finely bound.
Lessons—Question Books,
Byron's Works—Goldsmith's do.
Lockhart's Life of Scott, in 1 & 2 vols.
Miss Landon's Poetical Works,
Miss Gould's Poems,—Drake's Do.
Literary Souvenir for 1840,
The Gift, and Violet, both for 1840,
American Antiquities, &c. &c.

With a large Assortment of Juvenile Books—and many religious, and other interesting works, which will be sold very Cheap.

LIKEWISE,

A Week at Newport, or a Visit to Grand-Pa,—by Miss S. S. CAHOONE, Price only 62½ cents;—and National Spelling Books, 16 cents.

Saturday, April 18.

BLANKS.

WRITS, Manifests, Bills of Lading, Executions, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Indentures, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale by

Wm. & J. H. BARBER

Newport September 12th 1840

THE BOSTON ALMANAC for 1841 JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Book Store of

Wm. & J. H BARBER.

January 16.

TO LET,

And possession given the 25th of March,



THE ESTATE in Spring-street, corner of Mill street, now occupied by Dr. Nichols.—The House contains 19 rooms, with a good garden, rain water cistern, and an excellent well of water. It would accommodate a large family, or be suitable for a Boarding-House.—For terms, apply to

ISAAC BURDICK.

Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

SINGING SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Sacred Vocal Music, was opened by the subscribers on Monday Evening last, in the Vestry room of the First Baptist Church, and will be continued two evenings in each week, viz. Mondays and Saturdays, for the term of three months. Terms $1.

EDWARD LANDERS,
JAMES A GREENE.

Newport, Jan. 9

FOR SALE.



A VERY pleasantly situated and Valuable FARM, laying on the east side of the Island, 4 1-2 miles from town being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing 195 Acres of excellent Land, is well fenced with stone wall; has on it a double two-story Dwelling-house, a good wash room, cheese & milk house, crib and grain house, and a large double Barn—all the buildings are in good repair; also a good well of excellent soft water; likewise, a water grist mill that will rent for $60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—It has also a large full grown greening orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of excellent fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit; any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase. It is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.—For further information and terms, apply to ROBINSON POTTER.

Newport, Dec. 25, 1840.

REMNANT CALICOES.

8000 Yards CALICOES, in remnants from 1 1-2 to 6 Yards, warranted strong, and for Sale, very cheap, by

WM. C. COZZENS & Co.

ALSO,

Domestic Flannels, plain or twill'd, in all their variety,

At a lower price than—ever.

Dec. 5., 1840.

NEW PAPER-HANGINGS.

Prices Reduced according to the Times!

M. FREEBORN,

HAS Just Received a splendid Assortment of French and American *PAPER-HANGINGS*, which he offers for sale at very low prices, at No. 22 Broad-street. April 2.

NEW

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

At 153, Thames-street.

JUST Opened a complete variety of substantial Cloths, Cassimores and Vestings, particularly adapted to the wants of the approaching Fall and Winter. All of which are offered to the public, at a small advance from cost for *Cash*. Customers are invited to call.

J. M. SHERMAN.

Newport, Sept. 5.

FLOUR, and CORN.



200 Bbls of Superfine Baltimore FLOUR, and 5000 Bushels prime Maryland CORN, now landing from Brig Lexington, at Devens's Wharf, and for Sale by

DANIEL TISDALE.

Newport, Dec. 19.

H. SESSIONS,

HAS just received, a variety of NEW GOODS, among which are —

New style SHAWLS; Mousline de Laines, a great variety; figur'd Alpines, plain do.; Merinoes; Prints; low priced Calicoes; col'd Cambrics; Blankets of extra quality; homespun flannel; English and plaid do.

Also on hand, A great variety of Knit Hosiery, of all sizes, and of the finest quality.

Sept. 26, 1840.

Encourage Home Manufact're

STOVES,

FOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by

WM. BROWNELL,

next South of the Post Office.

N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Newport, Sept. 12.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL very delightfully situated pieces of LAND, in the Southerly part of the Town of Newport, near to the *New Narragansett Avenue*, and Bellvue-street—which Land has been recently laid out in Lots of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single Lots, or in larger parcels.

The proximity of this Property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean, makes the situation decidedly one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for a Summer residences, of any on Rhode-Island.

A map of the Land may be seen at the *Newport Exchange Bank*, and terms of Sale made known on application there.

Newport, August 15, 1840

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of

JOSEPH GREENE,

late of Jamestown deceased, having been legally qualified to act in said capacity, request all persons having any demands against the Estate of said deceased to present them for settlement and those indebted to make immediate payment to

HENRY GOULD
THOMAS B. GOULD
THOMAS P. NICHOLS } *Executors.*

Newport, 26th of 9th mo. 1840.

NEW GOODS,

WM. C. COZZENS & Co

HAVE received and opened, duing the last week, their usual large stock of early *FALL GOODS*, such as *BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES SATTINETS*, and *FLANNELS*.

ALSO—Rich figured Alpines, Mousselin de Laines, English Prints, Fancy Ribbons, Shawls, English and French Merinos, &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 26.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED, BY

JAMES PHILLIPS,

A FRESH supply of Broadcloths; Cassimeres, Statinets, Vestings; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, French and English Merinoes; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Russia Diapers; worsted, linen and cotton table covers; Flannels of all kinds; linen and cotton nappines; French, English and American brints; silk and cotton Velvet; green Pocking; buck Gloves and mittings, &c With a great variety of other goods that are generally kept in a Dry Good Store.

Newport, June 13.

WM. C. COZZENS & Co

CARPET WARE-ROOM,

No. 172 & 174, Up-stairs,

HAS been Replenished with 50 Pieces of Fine and Superfine Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS

Making their Assortment complete of extra qualities & choice patterns,

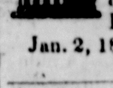
And they will be offered at a lower price than they have ever before been known.

Those in want of Carpets, will find it a favorable time to buy.

Newport, April 16.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately,



THE Dwelling-House in Spring-street, lately occupied by the Rev. A. H. Dumont—For terms apply to

Jan. 2, 1841. DAVID KING.

THE

BOSTON ALMANAC, for 1841

BY S. N. DICKINSON.

WILL be ready for purchasers about the 20th of December. Orders first received will meet with the first attention. This number is an improvement upon all preceding numbers. It contains

A Directory

Of all the Business People and Firms of the City

Alphabetically arranged under each business or profession. This Directory will be of great importance to all who are in any way connected with the business interests of Boston, as it will be a complete guide to the Warehouses, Shops, Stores and Offices of the citizens. The Calendar pages have been greatly improved, and contain five or six additional columns of important calculations. The Almanac will contain a corrected map of the city, a list of all the Streets, Banks, Insurance Offices, Societies, Biographies, of eminent men, Government of United States, Census of Massachusetts, Courts, etc. Public Institutions, Stages, Packets, etc. and a very interresting account of the city of Lowell, written by one of her citizens.

The work will be printed on fine paper, with entire new type, and handsomely bound in cloth.—Price 25 cents per copy. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Orders sent to THOMAS GROOM, 82 State street, Boston will meet with prompt attention.

Dec 25.

FOR SALE



THE brig *DAMON* of 183 tons burthen, a very suitable vessel for the Atlantic whaling. For terms &c. apply to N. S. RUGGLES.

Newport, Sept. 26.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, Administrator on the Estate of

ROBERT H. WATSON,

late of Jamestown, deceased, and having qualified himself according to law, requests all having demands against said Estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JOHN J. WATSON, *Adm'r.*

Jamestown, Dec. 31, 1840.

STATEMENT of the situation of the Banks in Rhode Island, on MONDAY, December 7th, 1840.—As the same appears from the Returns made to the Bank Commissioners.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$9,974,815 00
Bills in Circulation,	1,545 782 82
Balances due other Banks,	469,744 02
Nett Profits on hand,	467,025 34
Dividends unpaid,	22,758 00
Deposites on interest,	473,533 36
Deposites not on interest,	825.496 45
Total amount of Liabilities,	$13,779,155 67

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$11,920,330 91
Specie in Banks,	342,551 67
Bills of other Banks,	300 419 34
Balances due from other Banks,	708,722 72
Stock in own Bank,	153,586 41
Stock, real estate & other property,	323,514 62
Total amount of Resources,	$13,779,155 67

Of the Bills and Notes discounted, there is due out of the State the sum of $4,371,524 43
And payable in the State, 7,548,866 48
Of the Circulation, there is held by the Banks, 249 274 06
In thehands of the Public 1,296.508 76

By comparing the above Abstract with the returns made to the Commissioners, Nov. 2d, 1840, it appears that since that date,

The Circulation has been reduced	$2,268 18
The Specie has been increased,	19,077 37
The Deposits including dividends unpaid, have been reduced	50,670 79
And the Loans and Discounts have been reduced.	37,008 01

HENRY ANTHONY, WM. PECKHAM. } *Bank Commission'rs*

Office of the Bank Commissioners, Providence, Dec. 17th, 1840.

Published pursuant to Law. Dec. 19,

FANCY BASKETS.

A GREAT Variety of **Fancy Baskets**:—Willow Cradles & Wagons,—Just received and for Sale at the Confectionary and Variety Store of

T. STACY, jr.

Directly opposite the Post Office.

Newport, Dec. 5.

NEW light 4-4 CALICOES,

Printed on the *Coddington Factory Cloth*

A very beautiful style, & at a low price

Just Opened, and for sale by

W. C. COZZENS & Co.

A L S O,

Coddington Co. bleached Cottons,
Do. do. unbleached Do.

In remnants of all lengths and at prices suited to the times.

With every style and kind of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings and Calicoes, bought at the lowest rates, and offered by the piece or yard at a small advance,

April 11,

WOOLEN HOSIERY.

WM. C. COZZENS & Co. have on hand a large assortment of home knit, fine YARN HOSE and half hose, in all their variety, and at prices that will be an inducement for families to supply themselves for the season, instead of knitting.

NEW FRUIT.

Just received from New-York,

MALAGA and Lisbon GRAPES,
Oranges and Lemons,
Figs and Raisins,
Prunes and Dates,
Nuts, Apples, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Confectionary Store of

T. STACY, jun.

Directly opposite the Post-Office

Newport, Dec. 5.

Christmas and New Year PRESENTS.

A splendid assortment of Fancy Goods and Toys, suitable for Christmas and New Years Presents also musical instruments, and insttruction books for the Accordian.

Just received, and for sale at the confectionary and variety store of

T. STACY, Jr.

Directly opposite the Post Office

Newport Nov 28.

BOARDING HOUSE



THE Subscriber has taken the commodious House, No. 63, Thames-Street, for many years occupied by Mr. A. Murray as a Boarding House, and would be glad to accommodate steady or transient Boarders, on reasonable terms.

THOMAS M. SEABURY.

Newport, Dec, 12

MISCELLANY.

EDUCATION.

From the Message of Gov. SEWARD, to the Legislature of the State of New-York, we collect the following facts:—

"That out of 600,000 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, 570,000 attend common schools. The students attending the Colleges of the State are 602, and the number of common school districts are about 11,000, furnished with books to the number of at least one million of volumes. In the course of the Message, the Governor offers the following liberal and high-minded declaration on the subject of education, and particularly for those citizens who have passed the age of twenty years: "Not personally concerned about such misapprehensions as have arisen, but desirous to remove every obstacle to the accomplishment of so important an object, I very freely declare that I seek the education of those whom I have brought before you not to perpetuate any prejudices or distinctions which deprive them of instruction, but in disregard of all such distinctions and prejudices. I solicit their education, less from sympathy, than because the welfare of the State demands it, and cannot dispense with it. As native citizens, they are born to the right of suffrage. I ask that they may at least be taught to read and write; and in asking this, I require no more for them, than I have diligently endeavored to secure to the inmates of our penitentiaries who have forfeited that inestimable franchise by crime, and also to an unfortunate race, which, having been plunged by us into degradation and ignorance, has been excluded from the franchise by an arbitrary property qualification incongruous with all our institutions. I have not recommended, nor do I seek the education of any class in foreign languages, or in particular creeds or faiths; but fully believing with the author of the Declaration of Independence, that even error may be safely tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it; and therefore indulging no apprehension from the influence of any language or creed among an enlightened people, I desire the education of the entire rising generation in all the elements of knowledge we possess, and in that tongue which is the universal language of our countrymen. To me the most interesting of all our republican institutions, is the common school. I seek not to disturb, in any manner, its peaceful and assiduous exercises, and least of all, with contentions about faith or forms. I desire the education of all the children in the commonwealth in morality and virtue, leaving matters of conscience where, according to the principles of civil and religious liberty established by our Constitution and laws, they rightfully belong."

There is an admirable lesson contained in the following extract from Miss. Hannah Moore's Strictures on the modern system of female education: "Since, then, there is a season the youthful must cease to be young, and the beautiful to excite admiration, to learn how to grow old gracefully, is perhaps one of the rarest and most valuable arts that can be taught to woman. And, it must be confessed, it is a most severe trial for those women to lay down beauty, who have nothing else to take up. It is for this sober season of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded hitherto they may have been, they will be wanted now. When admirers fall away and flatterers become mute the mind will be driven to retire into itself, and if it find no entertainment at home, it will be driven back again upon the world with increased force. Yet forgetting this, do we not seem to educate our daughters exclusively for the transient period of youth, when it is to maturer age we ought to advert? Do we not educate them for a crowd, forgetting they are to live at home? for a crowd, and not for themselves? for show, and not for use? for time, and not for eternity?"

COOPER AND CALUMNY.—The KNICKERBOCKER, for January, 1841, prefacing a candid and well written notice of Cooper's "Pathfinder" has the following wholesome remark on the course of the author has pursued of late as regards libel suits and litigations. We trust the "American novelist" may profit withal:—

"As to suits at law for the recovery of damages against critics who may some times have exceeded their credentials, we should consider them the last resort of a sensitive mind, like that of Mr. Cooper. An honest blacksmith in Kentucky, when advised by a litigious neighbor to prosecute another for slander, replied: 'Prosecute him! What should I obtain? I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months, than I could gain at the hands of a court and jury in six years!' There is wise council in this answer, which should not be lost upon Mr. Cooper, who sitting down to write in his fine library, with a free mind and unembittered heart, would soon live down all the 'conspiracies' and calumny of which he complains, and extend and freshen a fame, of which, in common with his countrymen, he has good reason to be proud."

The advice of the editor of the Knickerbocker, as regards "living down calumny" by a dignified silence, and the performance of duty, is indeed good and true, and it may be applied not only to Mr. Cooper, but to all those who have been unfortunate in the world's favor.—There always will exist petty calumniators, whose dispositions possess so much of the wormwood and gall of envy and prejudice, as to delight in detraction and defamation. The injury inflicted by such persons can be, however, but of short duration; it will rebound back to the slanderer, finding thereby "a mark the archer never meant," whilst the gnawings of conscience will furnish a life-time punishment. *Only the base believe, what the base only utter*, and only ignoble minds provoke hostility by ill-founded abuse.—*Boston Transcript.*

EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

The following is an interesting extract from a paper lately read before a scientific society in England, by Dr. Hamilton, on the subject of earthquakes in Peru.—

"When the atmosphere became clear, the Andes, as seen from Tacna, presented a novel spectacle; those mountains in many parts appeared with a new surface, large portions had been thrown off, and slid down into valleys or ravines below, leaving some of the more elevated peaks denuded of what had been their more prominent limbs; also, large masses of snow were detached from some of the higher pinnacles. Within the last few years an important subterranean change seems to have happened below that portion of the earth's surface which we have been considering. From time immemorial, every shock of earthquake there was preceded by a subterranean noise; but since the great earthquake of 8th October, 1831, this warning has seldom, if ever been heard; formerly people had time to run from the houses to some open place between the commencement of the noise and the shock.—This subterranean noise was not unlike that of thunder, as it is heard when rolling among the valleys of the Andes far below, places where the traveller has to traverse those sublime heights. From what has been stated I think we may conclude that there is a vast cavity beneath the surface of that portion of the earth which we have been considering, which cavity contains the chief agents of convulsion; also, at the moment of convulsion, the earth's surface is strongly charged with positive electricity."

THE HOME OF THE POOR.—There is much truth, as well as deep feeling, in the following paragraph, which we extract from Dickens's latest production:—

"Oh! if those who rule the destinies of nations would but remember this—if they would but think how hard it is for the very poor to have engendered in their hearts that love of home from which all domestic virtue springs, when they live in dense and squalid masses, where social decency is lost, or rather, never found—if they would but turn aside from the wide thoroughfares and great houses, and strive to improve the wretched dwellings in by-ways where only poverty may walk—many low roofs would point more truly to the sky than the loftiest steeple that now rears proudly up from the midst of guilt, and crime, and horrid disease, to mock them by its contrary.—In hollow voices from Workhouse, Hospital and Jail this truth is preached from day to day, and has been proclaimed for years. It is no light matter—no outcry from the working vulgar—no mere question of the people's health and comforts that may be whistled down on Wednesday nights. In love of home the love of country has its rise—and where are truer patriots, or the best in time of need—those who venerate the land, owning its wood, and stream, and earth, and all they produce, or those who love their country, boasting not a foot of ground in all its wide domain?"

He that has no bread to spare, should not keep a dog.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 9.

SIX DAYS LATER from EUROPE.

By the several arrivals from Europe, London papers to Dec. 12th, and Paris to the 10th, have been received.

The London Herald of the 12th says the Money Market, in consequence of the foreign loans offered for negociation, was in course of a more severe pressure upon its capitalists than had been experienced for some years. France, Russia, Austria, Belgium, perhaps Prussia, Brazil and Texas, all are actually in or about the market at once, for loans, not one of which it is stated, will be below one million sterling, while the greater number are for much large sums. The French Minister had nearly completed the negociation of a loan of £10,000,000 sterling.

The cotton market had improved, the demand being active, and prices fully sustained.

The London Times of the 12th says the French war expenses for 1840 will amount to at least £11.000,000 sterling.

The ex-King of Holland, according to a Hamburg paragraph, has withdrawn the whole of his immense private property (stated to be above 10,000,000 florins) from the Dutch funds, and intends to employ it in large purchases of land, and in the Prussian funds, being disposed to fix his abode at Berlin for the winter.

The French and English Cabinets has assumed a more reciprocal tone and the last despatches of the latter appeared to give satisfaction.

The extracts from the Paris papers relate principally to the now gone-by topic of the Eastern question, and the description of the preparations making for the funeral of Napoleon.

The submission of Mehemet Ali was published on the 7th in Paris, in the form of a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles.

There had been another tremendous explosion at Acre, by which 280 lives were lost, including a number of British seamen and soldiers.

The re-interment of the remains of the Emperor was to take place on the 15th of December. The escort was to consist of 30,000 men under command of General Schoneider.

Arrival of the Remains of Napoleon in the Seine.—The Havre Journal gives an account of the entrance of the remains of Napoleon into the Seine, and their passage in front. On Tuesday the weather was stormy and fears were entertained that the passage from Cherbourg would be difficult; but as night came on, the wind subsided and the weather cleared. The convoy arrived at Havre in the evening, and remained in the roads. At 6 in the morning the drums of the National Guard and the garrison beat the *reville*, and by half past six nearly the whole population of the town and environs were assembled on the piers, on the heights, and along the shore, eagerly looking out for the funeral *cortege*.

As the light increased the vessels became perceptible. The Normandie steamer with the body on board, was distinguished taking the lead, dressed in her colors She was followed by the Seine and the Courier, the Rodeur cutter remaining at large. At 7 the convoy passed within a short distance of the jetty, running at a quick rate, impelled by the wind and tide, with very little steam on. General attention was turned exclusively to the Normandie, which made a majestic appearance. The coffin, covered with an embroidered pall, and surrounded by burning lights, was the most striking object. The sun coming out just at this moment added greatly to the effect of the scene.

The Funeral Car, which is to convey the remains of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the Invalides, is much more gigantic than that of the car of the victims of July. It is 35 feet in height, 34 in length, and 15 1 2 feet in width. It is upon four massive gilded wheels It is composed of a basement, with pannels between columns. The platform upon which the coffin is to be placed, is covered with a violet colored velvet, embroidered in gold, bees, stars and eagles.

The under-carriages, both before and behind, are of a semi-circular form, decorated with the four trophies of flags taken from different nations. The bier has similar drapery to the pedestal, decorated with the imperial mantle, sceptre and crown, and is supported by fourteen figures, representing the principal victories of the French The base of the cars covered with garlands and crowns of *immortellis*. Over the whole is an immense crape drapery, which hangs down to the ground. This prodigious hearse is to be drawn by 16 horses dressed with feathers, and housing embroidered with gold, with the arms of the Emperor.

The intelligence from China embraces an official account of the capture, by the British expedition, of the town of Chusan, after a brief and inconsiderable resistance, on the 5th of July. The Chinese Governor was killed. The official despatch states that the loss of the Chinese is estimated at about twenty-five killed; number wounded not known.

The Chinese appear to be as untractable as ever At Amoy, *the Blonde's* boat with a flag of truce, was fired upon, and the Blonde in return battered down the fort and destroyed the junks there.

On the 3d of August a number of ships of war proceeded up the Bay of Canton, for the purpose of attacking the forts at Bogue, which it was anticipated they would take immediate possession of.

At Ningpo, the letter to the Emperor was returned to Capt. Elliot, who eventually declared Ningpo, and Shanghae, and all the immediate ports to Nankin, in a state of blockade. It was reported that Admiral Elliot intended to proceed to Pee chee-lee, in the neighborhood of Pekin, with a part of his force. It appears by accounts from Macao that the blockade of Canton had been rigidly enforced. In the meantime Gov. Lin was making very active demonstrations of hostility.—[London Courier.

All the foreigners remaining at Canton namely, two Americans, two Swiss, one Dutchman, and one Portuguese, had been ordered to leave the city. All the factories have been abandoned. The inner passage was left open by the blockaders, but the Chinese would not allow any silk or tea to come down, nor manufactured goods to go up.

The American ships Merchant, Adelaide, and Wellington had been released.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 11.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Packet ship Oxford, arrived yesterday, in 21 days from Liverpool, we received London papers to the 18th of December.

The Eastern question is mutually settled. A convention was signed at Alexandria on the 27th of Nov. between Com. Napier and the Egyptian minister for foreign affairs, by the terms of which Mehemet Ali was to evacuate Syria, and restore the Ottoman fleet; being guaranteed in return, the hereditary government of Egypt.

A project of a law for the fortification of Paris, the expense of which amount to 140 millions, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies

NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.

The latest English and Paristan papers are filled with the details of the gorgeous funeral pageant of the 15th of December, on which day the body of Napoleon was deposited in the *Hotel des Invalides*.—The weather was intensely cold, and to this circumstance some of the journals attribute the comparatively peaceful and quiet manner in which the mercurial Parisians behaved on the occasion. No doubt the prudent precautions of the police authorities and the imposing display of military force had quite as much influence as the cold weather.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th, the signal gun for the commencement of the ceremonies was fired. From the hour of four, however, undeterred by the extreme cold, thousands had been moving to the most advantageous positions for viewing the procession. The line of march from the bank of the Seine where the steamer containing the remains of Napoleon lay, to the sepulchre in the Invalides where there they were about for to be interred, was adorned with military trophies, and all accounts agree that the effect was magnificent beyond all description. The body having been received from the Prince de Joinville by a procession of priests in full canonicals, was conveyed to a splendid temple erected for its reception on the left bank of the Seine, where it remained during the performance of certain religious rites which occupied upwards of two hours.

Long before the firing of the signal gun the immense amphitheatres erected on each side of the avenue leading from the quay to the principal entrance of the Hotel des Invalides, began to receive those whom fortune had favored with tickets, and although the number of tickets delivered amounted to 30,000, there was ample accommodation for at least 10,000 more.

Several hours elapsed before the funeral car made its appearance, and in the interim the people were compelled to dance to keep themselves warm—so intensely cold was the atmosphere.—During this period a large bird of prey, supposed to be an eagle, was observed hovering over the esplanade. This circumstance produced a considerable effect on the minds of the multitude.

A little before one, the head of the procession was seen entering the long straight avenue, terminated by a colossal statue of the Emperor, which leads from the quay to the principal entrance of the Invalides. This avenue was lined with the statues of the most celebrated monarchs and Leroes of France, who seemed placed there, as it were, to welcome the mighty dead—the equal of the highest in rank, the superior of the most celebrated in renown, to the illustrious asylum chosen for his ashes.

At length the car was seen—the mighty car, drawn by 16 black horses, covered with gold housings—the car brilliant beyond compare, and yet neither deficient in taste nor void of mournful semblance. And here perhaps was the most beautiful sight of the day. The central road filled with troops, and the procession advancing between the colossal statues just described, separated from one another by urns emitting a lurid light while the back ground was fitted on either side by the multitude shut up in the immense amphitheatres provided for the occasion, and by numerous masts from which tricolored streamers were gracefully floating in the air, formed a sight replete with such beauty and interest, that "those who saw can surely ne'er forget."

As the car passed, each head was uncovered; and although the shouts of "Vive Napoleon! Vive Empereur!" which mingled with the cries of "Vive le Roi! Vive Prince de joinville!" were few and far between, a certain degree of emotion prevailed, and many an eye was suffused with tears

The car was preceded by the Prince de Joinville, attended by his staff and 200 sailors of the *Belle Poule*. At half past two a royal salute announced that the car had reached the gate of the Invalides. A great struggle occurred here to obtain a glimpse of the coffin as it was borne by thirty six sailors into the Court Royale of the Invalides, where the Archbishop of Paris in his robes and all his clergy, waited to receive it.

THE CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES.

The interior of the church was filled at an early hour by the persons who came in carriages, and were allowed to go in by the southern entrance. These who went on foot and entered by the gateway of the esplanade, found nearly all the seats occupied when they got in.

At 2 o'clock the arrival of numerous generals with their aides de camp, and the bustle of the orderly officers announced that the royal cortege from the Tuileries was at hand, and a salute of 21 guns ushered in the arrival of the King. The drums in the nave beat a royal salute and the archbishop, preceeded by the clergy advanced towards the end of the nave, as if to receive his Majesty; but there was some mistake in this part of the ceremony, for the procession, before it reached the great door, was stopped, and had to return.

His Majesty then addressed General Bertrand, and said—"General, I charge you to place this glorious sword of the Emperor upon his coffin." This the general then did.

The musical part of the ceremony was as efficient as the united talents of the great performers who took part in it could make it be. The solemn march played by the orchestra alone, on the return of the clergy, and the entrance of the body, was magnificent. After this, the first voice heard was that of Grisi by herself—and it filled with its compass the echoes of the immense edifice. Lablache's deep notes were heard to peculiar advantage.

The service lasted altogether about an hour, but on its termination a great number of the persons who had been in the aisles moved towards the dome to see the catafalque and the splendid decorations of that part of the edifice; and though the last offices of the church were ended by four o'clock, it was after five before the edifice was finally cleared.—It is calculated that there were 7,000 persons in the interior of the church on this occasion. The Infante and Infanta of Spain, with their family, were present.

The number of national guards of Paris and the banlieue under arms yesterday is estimated at about 60,000; the divisions of infantry and cavalry, the troops of engineers and artillery, the non commissioned officers, veterans, gend'armeis, municipal guard, sapeurs pompiers, &c presented an effective force of at least 20,000 men.

A little before three, two guns in quick succession, and then 19 others, announced the arrival of the imperial coffin at the entrance of the Hotel. The archbishop immediently went with his clergy to receive it, and to sprinkle it with holy water. At three precisely, the orchestra began a solemn march, and the clergy re entered the nave chanting, and moving slowly towards the dome. At this moment the excitement was tense—the music died away; there was a dead silence throughout the church, and immediately there was seen the imperial coffin covered with its velvet and embroidered pall, on which was the imperial crown veiled in crape, borne on the shoulders of the sailors and some non-commissioned officers of the army, surrounded with a closely pressed throng of sailors, with the young Prince behind, the pall bearers at the angiss, and a crowd of officers following, which moved up the church at a very rapid rate. The effect of this at its first coming into the nave, when every one testified their respect by a profound stillness, and all the troops presented arms was one of the most imposing parts of the ceremony. Before the coffin had, however, reached the entrance of the dome, the solemn march was again renewed, and at length burst out into a glorious strain of triumph. Nothing could be finer.

The Prince de Joinville then presented the body to the King, saying—"Sire, I present to you the body of the Emperor Napoleon."

The King replied, raising his voice—"I receive it in the name of France."

Gen Athalin carried the sword of the Emperor upon a cushion, and gave it to Marshal Soult, who presented it to the King

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The weather was extremely cold. the thermometer at 7 o'clock in the morning being 22 1 2 below zero. (Farenheit.) One of the most striking objects in the Champs Elysees was a number of masts which surrounded the triumphal arch; these were 30 or 40 feet high, and from their tops floated immense tri-colored pennants, surrounded by black crape, each bearing the name of one or other of the armies of the republic or empire, such as, "The army of the Rhine,"—"The army of Italy," &c. Immense crowds of people filled every square and street, and avenue, and to provide the creature comforts for this mass, venders of all sorts of eatables and liquors, cooked and in the process of cooking—The disposition of the Parisian populace was perfectly peaceable and tranquil, and this seemed to be a spontaneous feeling, and not the effect of severe police regulations.

The flotilla of steamboats which escorted the remains of Napoleon to Paris, was clogged with ice the day after the ceremony. The funeral car which conveyed the remains, cost the sum of 5,000 francs.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, TUESDAY, Jan. 5. Several petitions in favor of a Bankrupt Law, were presented and read

Six memorials from Pennsylvania were presented, in favor of abolishing the spirit ration on board vessels of war.

The Pre-emption Bill was then taken up, and debated until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged during the day, in the consideration of the contested seat between Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Naylor.

SENATE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.—The Pre emption Bill was again debated until a late hour. Finally the bill was ordered to be printed, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported, making appropriations for the Army for 1841, was presented, This bill produced an animated debate.

The debate on Mr Naylor's seat, occupied the remainder of the day.

SENATE, THURSDAY, Jan. 6—Mr, Benton gave notice, that when the Bankrupt Bill came up, he should move an amendment which proposed that Banks and incorporations should be included.

The discussion of the Pre-emption bill was then commenced. Mr Prentiss of Vermont offred several amendments. one of which changed the terms of settlement, and made the bill operate only on the unsurveyed portions of the public domain.

This amendment was supported by Mr. Clay of Kentucky, who animadverted severely upon the policy which had been pursued by the administrations for the last eight years, with regard to the public lands. In the course of his speech he alluded to the nominations which the President was now pressing upon the Senate, to fill vacancies which would occur after the 4th of March, as follows.

When (said Mr. Clay) Mr. Adams was defeated as a candidate for re-election, the Senate refused to pass on any of his nominations for four months before the expiration of his term He did not ask that this should be done. But he warned gentlemen that they had pursued this constitutional privilege of appointment too far. They were making appointments in every direction, and, if Gen. Harrison was the man he took him to be, he would not suffer his administration to be thus lopped over. He meant to be President, and to have suitable men in all the executive offices. If, when he came into the presidency, he should find among the numerous incumbents, any honest and capable men, who had not been engaged as partizans, and who had not interfered in elections, (he feared that he would find few such,) these, Mr. Clay hoped he would spare as solitary monuments of the mercy, justice, and patriotic principles of the Whig administration. [Loud laughter from every side followed this sally.]

SENATE, FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—A number of bills, and petitions were presented and committed.

The debate on the preemption land bill was resumed, and continued by several members. Mr. Crittenden moved that the bill should lie over to Monday, and gave notice of a motion for the recommitment of the bill, with instructions which he read, and moved that the instructions proposed that the bill should be amended, in such a manner as to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of sales of public lands among the States in just and equitable proportions. The instructions were ordered to be printed, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on Steamboat Explosions, reported three bills, one to authorize the President to make experiments, one to provide for the purchase of a patent self acting safety valve, and one to amend the act for the better security of the lives of passengers, &c. The bills were made the special order of the day for the 25th instant.

A motion was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Navy to report on the amount of money paid under the act requiring payment to the pension fund of 2 per cent. of the nett amount of prize money.

Mr. Turney said that as this was the 8th of January he moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Stanly said it was a very good day to do something for widows and orphans, and called for the yeas and nays. The question was taken and the motion to adjourn was lost. On motion of Mr. Standley the House went into Committee of the whole on private bills. The bill for the relief of Nathaniel Goddard and others was taken up. The report being read a debate arose, in which Mr. Russell and Mr. Winthrop supported the bill, and several gentlemen opposed it. Mr Saltonstall, wishing to speak to the bill, and it being late, he moved that the committee rise, which was a greed to, and the House adjourned.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives Mr. Lincoln, by leave, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the quantity of lands claimed by preemption under various acts of the United States—of the amount of money received for land sales, &c.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000 which was referred to Committee of the Whole. The other business transacted was unimportant

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, January 16, 1841

The General Assembly,

Of this State, formed a quorum at Providence on Tuesday afternoon last, and immediately proceeded to business. We copy from the Prov. Journal, the following detail of their daily proceedings.—

Mr. Edward F. Newton was placed on the Committee on Corporations, in place of Mr. George Bowen resigned.

Sundry accounts were then passed.

And the docket of unfinished business at the October session was taken up and read.

Communication from the Governor of Connecticut relative to the Executive patronage of the General Government—referred to Messrs. B. Hazard, Holden and T. T. Hazard. *On motion of Mr. T. T. Hazard, stricken from the docket.*

An act to revise and amend the act entitled "An act enabling the Town Councils in this State to grant Licenses for retailing strong liquors, and for other purposes."

Mr. Wilkinson moved that it be stricken from the docket.

Mr. J. H. Clarke thought the motion ought not to prevail; it was evident the subject must come up at the present session, and the motion was withdrawn and the subject passed.

An act in amendment of an act revising an act regulating the manner of admitting Freemen and directing the method of electing officers within this State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The remainder of the Docket was passed for the present.

A Message was received from the Governor enclosing a communication from the Ordnance Department relative to this State's quota of arms. Referred to the Com. on the Militia.

Also a communication from the Gov. of Vermont, enclosing instructions to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to endeavor to procure an amendment of the Constitution, so that the President of the United States should be eligible only for one term.—Referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs Robbins, Simmons, and Manchester.

Report of the Adjutant General of this State, referred to the Committee on the Militia.

And the House adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—To-morrow morning was assigned for the trial of the Docket of Private petitions.

There being no business before the House, it adjourned to 3 P. M.

Afternoon,—A great number of petitions were presented

Sundry accounts were taken up and acted on.

A discussion again arose as to allowing a bill of $89 for services to a clerk for work in making up Bank Returns.

Mr. Atwell said that when he was a Bank Commissioner he came near losing his election because his charges were too high, and he had never charged but $10 for clerk hire, and then when directed to make a special report—the old Commissioners made out their own returns—they had charged at the time of the suspension $5 per day and at other times $3 per day—he had nothing to say if the Assembly chose to make a further allowance to the present Commissioners.

Mr. King, said if a complaint was made against the former Commissioners it was not a charge against the present Commissioners.

The Account was then allowed.

MR. ATWELL for the committee, made a report amending the standing rules of the House.

The first amendment was to prevent any member from withdrawing a motion without the consent of the House.

Another amendment allows the Speaker to appoint the standing committees instead of their being chosen by the House; and also a committee on engrossed bills, whose duty it shall be to examine and engross all bills when passed, to the intent that correct copies be preserved, and requiring one of the Clerks to attend on the committee.

The report of the Committee was received—and the House then adjourned to to morrow morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.—A bill for recording births, marriages and deaths, was read a first time.

A communication was received from the Governor, notifying the House, that he had employed Richard K. Randolph as counsel in the case between this State and Massachusetts, in place of Mr. Hazard, who is confined at home by illness.

Mr. Whipple made some statements to the House relative to the case. Massachusetts now elects to demur to our Bill.

The Docket of private petitions was then taken up, and the House were engaged thereon, until they adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon.—Several petitions were received and referred.

Mr. WHIPPLE of Providence introduced a bill empowering the Governor to appoint Commissioners to take depositions and affidavits in other States; read and referred.

Mr. WHIPPLE of Coventry introduced a bill repealing the law requiring that the towns of North and South Kingstown have one assistant; read and referred.

Mr. Atwell submitted a bill amending the act limiting personal actions providing that the statue of limitation should be stayed for 30 days before the death and 1 year after the death of any plaintiff or defendant—and also relative to the statue of limitations in case of error in the manner of bringing actions.

Also, a bill repealing the laws relative to the Masons and Masonic institutions passed in 1834—read the first time and referred.

A Bill was submitted, relative to assessing and collecting taxes, and penalty against assessors for misconduct—read and referred

Mr. Peckham presented the Report of the Bank Commissioners—received and communicated to the Senate.

The rules of the last session were adopted, except those proposed to be amended.

The proposed amendment for appointing Committees by the House, was taken up.

Mr. RANDOLPH said, we had done very well under the present system and we might let well enough alone.

A Bill was introduced exempting tombs and burial places from attachment. Mr Whipple wished a penalty of $50 for any officer who should make such an attachment and forfeiture of the debt. The bill was read and referred.

The Report of the Committee on the standing rules was taken up.

After some further debate, the House decided, 41 to 22, that the House appoint the Committees,

The question as to the Committee on Engrossed Bills was then taken up,

A long and desultory debate ensued thereon, as to whether the Committee should be taken one from each county,

Finally, the House decided, that the Committee be taken from the House at large,

The next amendment, that no member should be placed on more than one of the Standing Committees, was adopted.

Petitions of Henry Lee and Stukely Philips, for liberation, were received and referred—when the Assembly adjourned to tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Yesterday forenoon, the House was principally engaged on the Docket of Private Petitions.

MAINE.—The Committee of the Maine Legislature appointed to examine and count the votes for Governor, reported on Monday last, The Kennebec Journal states the result, as shown by the report, as follows:—

The whole number returned and counted, is	91,179
Necessary to a choice,	45,590
Edward Kent has	45,574
John Fairfield	45,597
All others,	98

No person having a majority, the choice will devolve upon the Legislature. From the four highest candidates, the House must send two to the Senate, one of whom will be chosen by that body.—The report, however, is not yet accepted by the Legislature.

U. S. SENATORS.

The Hon. Isaac C. Bates was on the 13th inst. chosen by the Legislature of Massachusetts, by a large majority, a Senator in Congress, to fill the seat vacated by Gov. Davis, and also for six years from the 4th of March next.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Maury County, has been appointed by Governor Polk, a Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Grundy, deceased.

THE NAVY.—A writer under the signature of "PERRY," has commenced the publication of a series of essays in the Norfolk Beacon, on the re organization of the Navy. In the course of his remarks, he says:—

"England, our great rival—the proudest as the most powerful of nations, has found it necessary to protect her commercial marine with one gun for every one hundred tons of shipping.

France, more warlike, though less commercial, maintains a protective force of one gun for about every seventy tons.

The United States, more extensive in its territory, and destined to be more powerful than either, has a protective force, (every description of national vessels included) of one gun for about every seven hundred tons. The tonnage of England is 1-4 greater, and that of France 3-4 less than our own. The commerce of England is seven, and than of France ten times better protected than our own."

French Spoliations.—The Legislature of North-Carolina have adopted resolutions recommending their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to vote for the bill to pay the spoliations by the French, previous to 1800.

Bank of the United States.—It will be recollected, that Messrs. Jaudon, Brown & Alsop, agents of the Bank of the United States, went out to England in the President steam ship. The correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer, in a letter from Philadelphia, states, that letters have been received from London, by the Oxford, informing, that those gentlemen have succeeded in negotiating a loan on State securities of £500,000.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We have received from the Hon. Messrs. Cranston and Tillinghast, of the House, and Dixon, of the Senate, the voluminous documents accompanying the President's Message, for which they will accept our thanks.

From the Report of the Chief Engineer, (Col. J. G. Totten,) as will be found in Doc. No. 2. pps. 101 and 107, we copy the following:

Fort Adams, Narragansett roads, R. I.—By far the greater portion of the heavy work of this fort is done. All the principal excavations and embankments, both of earth and rock, are complete. The terreplein, parapets, and glacis, are nearly all formed. All the heavy masses of masonry are done. The entire lower tier is ready for guns, and a considerable portion of the barbette platform is prepared. Much progress has been made in quarters, barracks magazines, storerooms, and other interior accommodations.

The advanced redoubt, and the permanent wharf, remain in the condition exhibited in my last annual report.

With the sum called for in the estimate of this office, it will be easy, in the course of next year, to finish all the defensive portions, putting the work in a state of complete readiness for service.

Removal of the light-house at Goat Island.—The available funds for this work have been almost exclusively applied, during the past year, to the lantern of the light-house, which is completed and put on.

Every thing is now finished, except a portion of the dike, which serves as a communication with the shore. The estimate submitted for this work is intended to complete it; and it is very important that the appropriation be granted at an early day.

By reference to the tables which accompany the Report of the Chief Engineer. pp. 159, it will be seen that the aggregate amount disbursed at Fort Adams, during the year ending 30th Sept., 1840, was $31,015 27, and that of the $80,000 appropriated at the last session, $79,935 66, remained unexpended at that time. If we deduct from this, $5,000 (which is the average quarterly expenditure of 1840,) for the quarter ending 30th Dec., 1840, we have about $75,000 balance for the present year, independent of any additional appropriation that might be made.

An appropriation of $13,000 to complete the dike at Goat Island is recommended. And an appropriation of $12,000 is recommended by the chief Topographical Engineer (Col. J. J. Abert,) for continuing the Breakwater at Church's Cove, Little Compton, R. I.

IMPORT OF OIL.—From a statement published in the Price Current of the Boston Daily Advertiser, we gather that the total import of Oil into the U. States in 1840, was 156,445 bbls. sperm, 203,441 do. whale; of which 63 465 sperm and 75,411 do. whale, where brought into New Bedford; 43,330 bbls. sperm and 2,275 do. whale to Nantucket; 4,850 bbls. sperm and 200 do. whale to Newport: and 2,110 bbls. sperm and 10,285 do. whale into Warren.

The arrivals of sperm oil for 1840, says the same authority, exceeded those of 1839, by about 15,000 bbls. while the whale oil falls short about 20,000 bbls. It may be well to notice here, that the exports of sperm oil to England this year, have exceeded those of any previous year, from 15 to 20,000 bbls. having been exported, which would leave about the same quantity for home consumption in 1840, as we had in 1839. The great and continuing decrease of import (nearly two thirds decrease within 20 years) into Great-Britain, will hereafter exercise greater influence on our prices of sperm oil than we have heretofore felt, as the different manufacturers have greatly increased the use of sperm oil—thus in case of an over-import into the States, and prices are low, it will be taken for export.

NAVAL—The United States sloop of war Cyane was at Toulon on the 29th of November last, to sail for Mahon—all well on board. On the arrival of the Cyane, she found two three-deckers and three 74's, which, in a few days after were joined by the fleet of observation from the Levant, consisting of one three-decker and ten 74's—making in all an exhibition of the French Naval force, then in the harbor of Toulon, equal to 16 line-of-battle ships, 3 of which were of 126 guns each. In the fleet three Admiral's flags were flying, and two Admirals were attached to, and in command of, the station and Arsenal, making five Admirals at that time on duty there. The ships are represented to have exhibited a magnificent appearance. The Commander of the Cyane, and the Admirals, had exchanged visits, on which occasions salutes were fired. War between France and England was the all-engrossing topic among the French officers.—*N. Y. Amer.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Webster presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, for the regulation of the jurisdiction of persons at sea.

Mr Clay said that he should not call up his resolve for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury Bill at present, as he wished to wait until the vacancies in the Senate were filled. The rest of the session was occupied by a discussion upon the Preemption Bill, on a motion to recommit to the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill for distribution and preemption.

The House was occupied during the day in the discussion of Mr. Naylor's right to his seat, contested by Mr. Ingersoll. Mr. Naylor spoke for three hours, and without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

THE TREASURY,—Among the documents accompanying the bill recently reported in Congress by the Committee of Ways and Means, was a bill authorising a new issue of Treasury Notes to an amount not exceeding Five Million of Dollars.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States convened at Washington on Monday last. The case of the Amistad Africans, will probably come up next Friday. John Quincy Adams, and Roger S. Baldwin, of New Haven are to plead their cause.

Governor of Maine.

On Tuesday last, the Senate of Maine elected the Hon. EDWARD KENT, Governor of that State, by a vote of 16 to 8.

FLORIDA.—The Washington Globe states that the first intimation received at Mcanopy of the disaster which befel Lieut. Sherwood and his escort, was the return of some of the horses of the unfortunate party.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. The Journal of Commerce, estimates the entire population of the United States at 16,900,000, of whom 2,350,000 are Slaves, and 385,000 free people of color.

FRESHET AT THE SOUTH.

The New-York papers of Saturday bring accounts of heavy damages and interruption of travelling by the floods produced by the late rains and the melting of the ice and snow. The Highlands having been covered with snow from a foot to 18 inches deep, which has now all disappeared, the accumulation of water must have been very great, and losses more serious than those yet learned of are apprehended. The swelling of the Croton river, and also of the Passaic, Delaware and Schuylkill had done much damage, by sweeping off bridges, and other property. About half of the Croton dam, and the bridge above it are carried away. Several bridges over the Delaware above Trenton, were swept away.

The railroad five miles beyond Philadelphia was under water and impassable. All the bridges from Trenton to Easton have been swept away, with large quantities of grain, hay barns, &c.

At Philadelphia on Thursday, the wharves were entirely overflowed above and below the Market street bridge—the water being some five or six feet above high water mark. Much loss was sustained in wood and coal, and goods in the warehouses.

The Hartford Courant, of Monday, states that the Connecticut river at that place rose rapidly on Friday night, and continued rising till 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, when it was about 26 feet above low water mark. Nearly all the buildings east of Front street had their first floors covered, and some of them to the depth of several feet, and, with the exception of a few rods, it was navigable for boats.

No lives, it is believed, were lost. The dwellings in the north and south meadows were all safe. In one room in a dwelling in the latter, were congregated a man and wife with eleven children.

By this calamity from seventy-five to one hundred merchants of Hartford are temporarily driven from their places of business.

The Arch Bridge of the Western Railroad, at Chester, Mass. which needed but the keystone to complete it was left a mass of ruins by the washing away of the timber works that supported it. The expense of this structure is said to be $30,000.

The Hurley bridge, on Esopus creek, Ulster County, has been carried away by the flood. On the Roudout the following bridges have been swept off, viz: Port Benjamin, Hixson's, Decker's, Schoonmakers and Snyder's—in short, not a bridge is left on that stream above the Hightalls. The losses at Eddyville and Roudout are not as great as was expected.

MURDER.—On the 20th inst. John Moore, overseer on Mrs. Preston's plantation at Opelousas, was murdered. From the appearance of his body, it is supposed he was beaten to death.

Proceedings of Congress.

Our Congressional Journal is to Monday last.—But little business of much public interest has yet been matured, but in the House on Monday, the whole day was occupied on the contested seat of Mr, Naylor.

Only about forty days, (exclusive of Sundays) remain of the present session.

RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE OF BUENOS AYRES.—The brig Cervantes, from Rio Janeiro, brings information that the difficulties between France and Buenos Ayres had been arranged, and that the blockade had been raised, after a continuance of almost three years. We have been favored with the following letter:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 19, 1841.

"Positive intelligence has reached us that the River La Plata had been opened and the French had treated with Rosas. It is not yet known on what terms, but it appears a French brig of war had come down to Montevideo, the commander of which had published the authority for the vessels to proceed up the river. All of them that could get pilots had sailed The information was brought to Rio de Janeiro by the Oriental brig Indio."

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Numerous petitions have been presented to Congress, asking that the rations of grog served out to sailors in the Navy, may give place to tea and coffee.

ITEMS.

The Presidential vote in Alabama, has it is said, been thrown away by informality.

Both of the large Theatres in New-York have been closed, for want of support.

The number of deaths in Baltimore last year was 2236. A white woman died at the age of 106, and a free colored woman aged 100.

The proportion of slaves to free persons, in Louisiana, is as three to two.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Jan. 11
Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser

At Market, 300 Beef Cattle, 120 Stores, 3300 Sheep and 60 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week, viz;—first quality, $5 75 a $6; second quality $5 25 a $5 75; third quality, $4 25 a $5.

Sheep.—Dull, and many lots were sold for less than they cost in the country, viz. $1 50, 1 75 $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 & $3 75.

Swine.—One lot at about 4c. At retail, 5 and 6c.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Jan 11.

WOOL.—We have no material change to notice in the Wool market. a fair demand has prevailed for all descriptions, and quotations are fully supported. The stock in market is not large, but equal to the present demand.

Prices of WOOL—Prime or Saxony fleeces 45 a 50 cents per lb.; American full blood, washed, 45 a 47; do. 3-4 do. 40 a 45; do 1-2 do, 35 a 38; 1-4 & common, 32 a 34; superfine Northern, pulled ambs' 42 a 45, No. 1 do. do. 35 a 40; o. 32, do. do 25 a 28, No. do. 18 a 20.

Married,

At New-Bedford on Sunday last, Mr. Charles F. Gray to Miss Nancy Grinnell, both of Tiverton.

At Bristol on Thursday evening, 7th inst. Capt. Barney Presbey; of Taunton, to Miss Nancy W. daughter of Capt. Jonathan W Lindsey, of Bristol.

Died,

In this Town on Monday morning last, Capt. Asa Gates, aged 56 years—a Revolutionary Pensioner.

Same day, at Marine Hospital, Mr James Haskins, of Plymouth, Ms. aged 47 years.

On 7th inst. Charles G. only son of Mr. James W. Shaw, aged 2 years & 9 months.

At Valley Falls, Mr Isaac Lapham, formerly of this town, aged 66 years.

At Jamestown on the 1st inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Potter. widow of Mr. Peleg Potter, in the 84th year of her age.

At Bristol on the 4th inst. Col. Giles Luther, aged 66 years.

Weekly Almanac.

1841. JANUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water
16 Saturday,	7 15	4 45	2 24	2 27
17 Sunday,	7 14	4 46	3 28	3 15
18 Monday,	7 13	4 47	4 27	4 7
19 Tuesday	7 12	4 48	5 22	4 56
30 Wednesday,	7 11	4 49	6 9	5 45
21 Thursday	7 10	4 50	6 48	6 35
22 Friday,	7 9	4 51	sets.	7 23

New Moon 22d day, 11h. 46 m. Morning

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9.—Barque Nicholas Brown, Read, for Mobile; Sch'rs Perfect. Rich, Lyceum, Brown, and Globe, Curtis, all for Elizabeth City; Sloops Meridian, and Victory, for New-York; Hudson, Winslow. for New Bedford—all from Providence.

SUNDAY, Jan. 10.—Sch'r Teazer, Snow, from Norfolk for Boston.

Sch'r Pandora, Higgins, from Elizabeth City, with Corn, to G. Bowen.

Sch'r John Jay, Nickerson, from Providence for Philadelphia.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.—Brig Reporter, Hartshorn, from Mansanilla, via New-London, for Boston

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.—Sch'r Pequot, Lovell. from New York for Boston.

Sloop Essex, Durfee, from Fall River.

SAILED Jan 9th, Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, for Havana; 10th, Sch'rs Perfect and Globe, for Elizabeth City; 14th Ship Lion, Martin, for New-York. with her Canton cargo.

10th, Brig Reporter. and Sch'r Teazer, for Boston.—13th, Sch'r Pequot for Boston; Lyceum for Elizabeth City; John Jay for Philadelphia.

ENTERED,
NONE

CLEARED,
Jan 9th—Ship Lion, Martin, New-York
", 13,—Barque Nicholas Brown, Read, Mobile, and sailed same day,

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At Cadiz Nov. 25th, Brig Confidence, Bailey, from Gibraltar.

At New-Orleans 25th ult. Brig Sea-Bird, Hammond from Bonaire—Sch'r Rio Cozzens, from Mobile.—Cleared, Brig Caspian, Swasey, for Martinique.

At Havana 25th ult. Sch'r Eagle, Wylie, for Savannah; Sch'r Virginian, Burroughs, for do next day.

FOR NEW-YORK,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



THE Steam-Boat *MOHEGAN*, Capt. Thayer, and the *NARRAGANSETT* Capt. Woolsey, will run alternately on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays leaving New-York and Stonington, at the usual time, until further notice.—FARE Cabin passage from Providence, $5,—Deck, $3 50—From Stonington, $4,—deck, $2 50 Jan. 16.

☞ NOTICE.

A MEETING of the DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS of Newport, will be held at HASSARD'S HOTEL, on *THIS EVENING*, Saturday, Jan. 16th, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention at Providence, on the evening of the 20th inst. Jan. 16.

SAVINGS' BANK.

A DIVIDEND was declared This Day, of 2 1-2 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, and 1 1-4 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the Institution, payable on and after Saturday, the 16th instant.

C. GYLES, *Treasurer*
Newport, Jan. 15. 1841.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator, (with the Will annexed) on the Estate of

HENRY COGGESHALL,

late of Newport, dec' and having qualified himself according to law, for the performance of said trust, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

RUSSELL COGGESHALL, *Adm'r.*
Newport, Jan. 16, 1841.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 4. 1841.

THE Guardian's Account on the Estate of JOHN R. SHEARMAN, Esq late of Newport, dec. was presented for allowance,

It is ordered, That the said Account be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday in February next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order, three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard,

By Order,
B. B HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 4. 1841.

THE Executor's 2d Account on the Estate of ELIZABETH N. BANISTER, late of Newport, widow, dec. was presented for allowance.

It is ordered, That said Account be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in February next, at 9 o'clock A. M and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order, three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little-Compton, Jan. 11th

AN Instrument of Writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of JOHN BROWN, Esq. late of said Little-Compton. dec. was this day presented for examination and for approval.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Little-Compton on Monday, the 8th of Feb. next, at One o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place. and be heard.

A True Copy,—Witness,
OTIS WILBOR, *Probate Clerk*

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, Jan. 11, 1841

WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of THOMAS POTTER, late of Portsmouth, deceased,

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town House in Portsmouth on Monday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

A True Copy.—Witness.
SAMUEL CLARKE, *Probate Clerk*

Bank of Rhode-Island.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Rhode-Island, held pursuant to Charter, on Monday, Jan. 4th, 1841, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz—Audley Clarke, S. P. Gardner, James Hammond, N. B. Hammett, Wm. C Gibbs, T. C. Dunn, and Peleg Clarke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Audley Clarke, Esq. was re-elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, *Cashier.*
Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

NEWPORT BANK.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport Bank, held Wednesday, Jan 6th, 1841, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:—William Vernon, Thomas G. Pitman, Isaiah Crooker, Wm. S. Nichols, Wm Stevens, E. F. Newton, E. T. Allan, Wm. A. Barber, Simon Newton, jun.

William Vernon was re-elected President, and

S. CAHOONE, *Cashier.*
Newport, Jan. 19.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the R. I. Union Bank, held at their Banking-room on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1841, S. T. Northam, George Engs, R. P. Lee, C. Devens, Samuel Barker, Wm. Shearman, Wm Littlefield, Wm. C. Cozzens, and Henry Bull, were elected Directors for the year ensuing.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, George Ergs, Esq. was elected President.

GEO. C. MASON, *Cashier.*
Newport, Jan. 16, 1841.

N. E. Commercial Bank.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the N. E. Commercial Bank, held on Tuesday, January 5th, 1841, George Hall, Samuel Allen, B. H. Tisdale, George Bowen, Joshua Sayer, Daniel Tisdale, and J. S. Munro, were elected Directors.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, George Bowen was re-elected President.

G. T. WEAVER, *Cashier.*
Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

☞ NOTICE,

IT is ordered, That all Executors and Administrators appointed by this Court, who have not settled their Accounts within One Year, present the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in Feb. next, for settlement.—And that this notice be published in all the Newspapers of this town.

Witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

NEWPORT, ss,—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 14th, A. D. 1841*

WHEREAS *MARY M STROUT*, of Newport in the County of Newport, wife of *Joseph Strout* of Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, mariner, has this day filed in this Office her petition, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that a decree be passed to dissolve the matrimonial connection subsisting between her and her said husband, Joseph Strout of Salem.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Joseph, that he be and appear, if he see fit, before the said Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

E. P. ALLAN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

NEWPORT, ss,—*Clerk's Office Supreme Judicial Court, Jan, 15th, A. D, 1841,*

WHEREAS *SARAH WILLIAMS*, of Newport. in the county of Newport, Wife of Samuel Franklin Williams, of the town of Williamstown, in the state of New-York, has filed in this Office her Petition, praying for certain reasons therein stated that a decree should be passed, to dissolve the matrimonial connection subsisting between her and her said husband, Samuel F. Williams, of said Williamstown.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Samuel, that he be and appear, (if he see fit) before the said Court, to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next. and shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted, E. P. ALLAN, Clerk,

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him to make payment, and those having any demands against him, to present the, same for settlement. HENRY OMAN.
Newport, Jan. 2, 1841.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

WE the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of Little Compton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

THOMAS WILBOR,

late of Little-Compton, dec. repres'd insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof, being allowed by said Court for the Creditors to bring in and prove their claims. we hereby give notice that we will attend on said business at our respective dwellings, and the Commissioners will meet at the Town Hall in said Town, on the 2d Monday in February and June next, at 2 o'clock P. M, for the purpose of examining said claims.

JEREMIAH BRIGGS,
CLARKE BROWNELL,
ELISHA BROWNELL. } *Commiss'rs*

Little Compton, Dec. 14, 1840.

AUCTIONS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WASHINGTON, SC.—*December 23d*, 1840.

ON Execution, in favor of the Landholder's Bank against Samuel & Daniel Brown, I shall on the 20th day of January, 1841, at 2 o'clock P. M. sell at Public Auction, A Tract of LAND in South-Kingstown, containing about 350 Acres, bounded northerly by land of Joshua Brown and Elisha Watson, easterly on the road to Narrow river, southerly on land of Joseph T. Perry & heirs of John Watson, and westerly on the fresh meadows, including a part thereof—or so much as will pay said Excutions and expenses.—Conditions at time of sale.—Sale at the dwelling-house on the premises.

FRANCIS B. SEGAR, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WASHINGTON, SC.—*December 23d*, 1840,

ON Execution, in favor of Thomas A. Lawton against George W Kinyon, I shall on the 25th day of January, 1841 at 2 o'clock P. M. sell at Public Auction a Tract of LAND in Hopkinton, containing about One Hundred Acres, bounded northerly on land of Peleg Maxson and John P. Tanner, easterly on the highway, southerly on land of Oliver Clarke and Peleg Maxson, and westerly on Connecticut State line—or so much thereof as will pay said Execution and expences.—Conditions at the time of sale—Sale on the premises.

FRANCIS B. SEGAR, *Sheriff.*

WOOD

50 CORDS of Pine and Oak WOOD, for Sale on Devens's Wharf, by C. DEVENS, jun.
Newport, Jan. 2, 1841.

FOR SALE.

SIX Shares in the Capital Stock of the Traders Bank, Newport. For erms inquire of

P. P. REMINGTON.
January 9.

Coddington Calicoes

THIS DAY RECEIVED, by
WM C. COZZENS. & Co
Newport, August 15.

NEW MUSIC,

FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Consisting of a large Assortment—with some new and popular Pieces—just received and for sale at the Book and Stationary Store of

WM. A. BARBER
Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

FOR SALE.



A VERY pleasantly situated and Valuable FARM, laying on the east side of the Island, 4 1-2 miles from town being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing 195 Acres of excellent Land, is well fenced with stone wall; has on it a double two-story Dwelling-house, a good wash room, cheese & milk house, crib and grain house, and a large double Barn—all the buildings are in good repair; also a good well of excellent soft water; likewise, a water grist mill that will rent for $60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—It has also a large full grown greening orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of excellent fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit; any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase. It is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.—For further information and terms, apply to ROBINSON POTTER.
Newport, Dec. 26, 1840.

INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVER WORT.

A COUGH is always Dangerous. In all changeable and severe climate, it is all important to attend to COLDS, with which we are all more or less afflicted. If neglected too long, it is difficult to remove them, sometimes impossible, and confirmed consumption is the result, In all Lung complaints, Mrs. M Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort be justly esteemed of infinite value. It has been used for eight or ten years with unparalleled success, and many individuals might be named, who, but for its healing virtues and novating powers, would not be present now to testify to its efficacy.

☞ THE above is for Sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Thames-st.
March 30.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,—The subscriber begs leave to inform Printers, that he is prepared to manufacture Type of every description, at his Letter Foundry, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New-York, of a quality not inferior to that made at any other establishment in this country. Being a practical workman, the different branches of the business will be superintended by himself. Printers are respectfully invited to call and examine his Specimens of Type and Metal before purchasing elsewhere. The subscriber feel safe in assuring Printers that they will save at least twenty per cent in quality of the articles and at the same time furnish them on as liberal terms as any other founder in the place.

Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks Cases Ink and every article, used in the Printing Business furnished at Manufacturer's Prices.

Old Type taken in exchange for New at twelve cents per pound.

EDWARD PELOUBET.

POETRY.

THE VANISHED SEASONS.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

When first the snow-drop told of flowers
Of Spring, what busy hopes were ours,
Whilst yet fair nature's folded powers,
Were silver cold;
Of April-sweets in sun-bow showers,
And May's flower-gold.

The violet and the prim rose fleet,
In their old stations did we meet,
As travellers, passingly, who greet,
Just seen and fled;
And then was Spring, that maiden sweet,
A beauty dead.

Then Summer came, a matron fair,
Showering June's roses on the air;
With field-flowers waving every where,
In meadows bright:
With blissful sounds, with visions rare,
A large delight.

How rich the woods! how loud with song!
How glad was nature's heart and strong!
With beams that might not linger long
The Summer shone;
A scythe was heard—a sound of wrong—
And she was gone.

Next sun-burnt Autumn trod the plain,
With ruddy fruits, and rustling grain;
And labouring steed, and loaded wain;
And mirthful cheer;
Then vanished she with all her train,
From stubbles sere.

The light unspringing from the ground,
The light of flowers no more is found;
Nor song of birds, no stream's glad sound,
May longer flow;
Now Winter with dead leaves is crowned
Where shall we go!

Where gleams the fire on Milton's bust,
Cold browsing Time insidious rust,
And as strong Shakespeare's light we must
Our joyance take;
And to the past and present just,
Fresh summer make.

It shall not be a time of gloom—
Gathered from nature's endless bloom,
With happy light will we illume;
The season sad;
And slightly make our Winter-room
An Eden glad!

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Yankee Farmer.

CALVES WITH SHEEP.

We have in previous volumes spoken particulary of the advantages of letting calves run with sheep, and a few more words now may be useful.—We have found by experiment that calves have improved in their strength and appearance and become more thrifty and active on being allowed to run with sheep, though their feed was the same, and in this situation we have never known or heard of their being infested with lice, though for aught we know it may be the case.

In this way calves can generally be taken care of with less trouble; they can lay down among the sheep more at their ease than when tied up, and as they go to water with the sheep and are confined in a yard with them under proper regulations while the larger cattle are out, they are not liable to injury from other creatnres.

The sheep and calves can run in a yard which may be opened in the morning till the other cattle are turned out, and opened again towards night when the cattle are housed. This gives the weaker animals a good opportunity to go to the water morning and evening without molestation from their superiors in strength.

After sheep have run over hay and picked out the finest part the rest seems well adapted to the support of calves and is doubtless very wholesome food for them, and it is excellent for horses. We have cured sick horses, the disorders of which would not yield to medicines, by feeding them wholly on sheep's oats. Some were raked out from the manure when it had been buried several inches deep, but they were readily eaten and proved more valuable than the best of hay, as they were medicated food.

FODDER FOR CATTLE.—An intelligent farmer in a neighboring town has recently communicated to us the result of an experiment which he has been trying in the preparation of his winter fodder, and which has proved highly satisfactory. He carted his salt hay last summer when about half cured, and as it was placed in the mow, mixed with it about an equal quantity of oat straw. The consequence was, that the hay imparted to the straw a portion of its moisture, while it received from the straw in return an improved flavor. The quantity of fodder was thus very considerably increased, and the cattle eat it with much greater avidity than they do salt hay without the addition of straw.—[Farmer's Gaz.]

RED BEET PIES.—The red beet generally appears on our table in an acid and cold form, as a pickle only; where as if our female friends would take the matter in hand, we doubt not that it may be prepared in a variety of ways; superior to any garden production which we possess—as it is abundantly and easily cultivated, and kept in a state of perfect freshness during the whole year. By a recent trial it has been found that pies may be made of it, which are equal if not superior to rhubarb. Either from the leaves, the same as rhubarb, or from the root; by cutting it into square pieces—vinegar and sugar, and other pieces if liked can be added to suit any palate.

NEW MUSIC,

FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Just Received from New York.

A great variety of Marches, Waltzes Quadrills, Songs &c. &c. Also a great variety of sacred songs, beautifully arranged for the Piano Forte, and adapted for Sabbath evening recreation.

Song of David,	Song of Joseph,
Song of Miriam,	Song of Maji,
Song to the Dove,	Song and march of the Levites
He cometh,	God is every who,
Charity,	The Infant's Prayer

Also a great variety of Harrison marches and Whig Songs,

For sale at the variety store of
T. STACY Jr

Directly opposite the Post Office
Nov. 28.

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

JOHN H. CLEGG

SILK, COTTON, and WOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectably inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tauner street, where he is prepared to Dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz; such as

Broadcloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Merinos,	Satins,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazine,	Hosiery,
Gloves,	&c.

ALSO, permanent colors on carpet yarn merino, circassion, bombazine, & crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons—dyed and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's wollen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleansed and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and wollen table cloths cleansed also.

☞ All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley Portsmouth.

Newport, October 10.

☞ NOTICE ALL. ☜

THE Subscriber deems it necessary to close up all Notes and Accounts appertaining to the late firm of *Weeden & Bull*, and to this end requests all who are indebted to said firm, (except in the few cases where credit has been particularly stipulated for,) to make immediate payment, or offer satisfactory terms for the future liquidation of the same; as all such Notes and accounts as remain unpaid, on the 1st day of Feb next; where the non payment of the same is an act of neglect, rather than of ability, must be sued for collection.

I cannot recognise the correctness of the principle of charging *Good customers* morethan a fair profit, to make up for losses occasioned by selling to those who are reputed for bad pay;—and as I solicit the patronage of those only who are able, and willing to pay, I do it with a view to sell to all my Customers *alike*, as small a profit as I can possibly afford to. HENRY BULL, jun.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1840.

HOUSE FOR SALE.



The Subscriber offers for Sale, his HOUSE and Lot, situated in the central part of Broad street, formerly occupied by the Rev. L. Howard.—The House is a substantial, well built structure, two stories high, 35 feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an addition to the rear also two stories high, and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together with a wood house, rain water cistern, and a well of good water. The Lot is spacious, being 90 feet on Broad-street, and running back upwards of 250 feet, and covered with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.—The whole forms a most eligible residence for a private family, or may for a small amount be converted into a convenient Boarding House.

WM. G. HAMMOND.

Newport July 25

THE Rev J. S. CLARKE, A. M. has Opened the

Mill-Street Academy.

for the purpose of Instruction in the various branches of Classical, Mathematical and English Literature;—and will be happy to receive application for the admission of Pupils, either there, or at the residence of J. H. GILLIAT, Esq.

November 7. 1840

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the Estate of *THOMAS WILBOUR*, late of Little-Compton, deceased, and having qualified himself according to law, for the performance of said trust, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS C. WILBOUR, *Adm'r.*

Little Compton, Oct. 22, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, And PHŒNIX BITTERS

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.—These Medicines re indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame vainble, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the bouutiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidney and the bladder, and by this means the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the ordinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines, have been thoroughly tested and pronouuced a sovereign remedy for Dispepsia, Flatuleney, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, Heart burn and Head ache, Restlessness, ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy Costiveness, Diarhœa, Cholera, Feversof o. kinds, Rhaumatism, Gout, Dropsies et o i kinds, Sores, scorbutic eruptions and abad Complexions, eruptive Complaints, sallow, cloudy and other disagreeable complexions, salt rheum, erysipelas, common colds and influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful, so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost uniformly prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients, is to be particular in taking the Life Medicine strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL. designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet edited by W. B. Moffat 375, Broadway, New-York, has been published for te purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevailing disease, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents general.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale

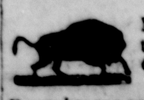
R. J. TAYLOR'S

Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box: and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle.—Numerous Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of bot may be there inspected.

Newport, May 16, 1840.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!



NO better evidence is wanting to show the superiorier of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, over the preparations, than a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate and foterr their miserable imitations on the public, for genuine. Read advertisement. Beware of peddlers.

Genuine Buffalo Oil is fast taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and beautify the Hair; its use gives it a softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully—by free use it will darken and give the hair a satin gloss. It is highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfaction to all that have give it a trial. You will observe the signature of the proprieter, "William Brown," also. "Buffalo Oil," imprinted on the bottle. In consequence of a counterfeit which has recently appeared and is now for sale, I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which I have secured a copy right, entered according to an act of Congress in 1839. in the clerk's office in the District Court of Massachusets. Any infringement will be dealt with according to law

None genuine, unless signed in my own hand writing. For sale in Newport by R J. TAYLOR and Dr. R. R. HAZARD

August, 22.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

WE the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of Little Compton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

THOMAS WILBOR,

late of Little-Compton, dec. repres'd insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof, being allowed by said Court for the Creditors to bring in and prove their claims. we hereby give notice that we will attend on said business at our respective dwellings, and the Commissioners will meet at the Town Hall in said Town, on the 2d Monday in February and June next, at 2 o'clock P. M, for the purpose of examining said claims.

JEREMIAH BRIGGS,
CLARKE BROWNELL,
ELISHA BROWNELL. } *Commiss'rs*

Little Compton, Dec. 14, 1840.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILL

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been more successfully employed in almost ever variety of functional disorder of the Stomach Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heartburn acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distension of the Stomach and Bowels, incipient Diarrhœa, colic, Jaundice, Flatuleney, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite sick headache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable Aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, removing sickness at the stomach, headache heartburn, and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and many other persons of sedentary habits find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. As a *Dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-bilious medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

TESTIMONIALS.

☞ From the mass of evidence published in favour of these pills, a few certificates are selected (as many as the limits of an advertisement will conveniently admit of) to show the character of the *Pills* as well as of the *Proprietor*, which last is deemed of some importance to establish confidence, at a time when the public are imposed on by so many *ignorant and unprincipled* umpires.

Duplin County, N. C. March 7, 1834.

To Dr John Beckwith:

Dear Sir—I have with your permission used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice ten years, and have thoroughly tested them in my own person; for you know I was much a Dyspeptic and you will add, something of hypochondriac, and have found them an invaluable remedy. My sick-headache is uniformly relieved by them. I feel the public should be made acquainted with their value and receive, the benefits of a medicine calculated to do so much good, and to save them from the too common and unadvised use of mercurial preparations. Truly yours.

ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.

The following Testimonial of the claims of these Pills to public patronage, has been selected from many of similar import, recently given furnished.

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S Ive D. D., Bisho of North Caroline.

Raleigh, March 2. 1835

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services I take pleasure in stating that his character a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two year past, satisfies some of their eminent value, particularly in aiding impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks. I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith he prescribed in the first instance himself. I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects L. S. IVES.

☞ The above PILLS are for sale in Newport. by R. TAYLOR

Newport, Aug 22.

THE OLD LINE.

On a New Route.

Enquire for No. 45, Thames-street, a few doors south of the Custom-house, and directly opposite to the

Perry Cotton Factory.

W. GOFF,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his Old Friends, and Visitors to this Island, that his Establishment, recently *Ball-Alley's*, having undergone a complete alteration, *is now* Opened, in *good style*, as a *BILLIARD* Saloon, combining other amusement, both fashionable and rational.

He has returned from New York, and offers to Sportsmen, a good assortment of Guns, which will be kept to Let by the Day.—Also, a good Horse, and genteel pleasure Wagon, to Let.

A *Restaureateur* is connected with this Establishment, where Gentlemen can be furnished with Relishes at all hours of the day. Also, Suppers, by giving reasonable notice.

To my former patrons, I offer my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, and from their many kind assurances. I flatter myself I shall not regret, that through "*others*" *instrumentality*, the "Old Line has been placed on a New Route."

☞ The lovers of Reading will always find a Table amply supplied with some of the most interesting "Journal of the Day."

Newport, August 15, 1840.

TO LOVERS OF COMFORT AND EASE.

TOOTH-ACHE! TOOTH-ACHE!!



Why will you suffer with the TOOTH-ACHE, when there is a perfect remedy?

BROWN'S EXTRACT OF GALL AND KREOSOTE will cure the Tooth-ache; also remove all unpleasant smell from the breath. From experience we can testify to this fact. J. A. Dill, 43 Washington Street, Miss Mary Storey, Pleasant Street, St. Tolman, 208 Washington Street, George Melvill, Lyons Place, Fitz Henry Bingham, master of transportation cars on Worcester railroad, and thousands of other references could be made. It removes all nervous, and frequently purposes them to be filled. It is considered by the inhabitants of Massachusetts, particularly in the city of Boston, where it is best known, and where the fortunate inventor resides, one of the greatest comforts to mankind that was ever discovered. It will remove this tormenting pain, the Tooth-ache. Be parties, or to call for Brown's Extract of Gall and Kreosote, and observe his signature as a security against counterfeits, as there are other articles in market intended to be palmed off for this invaluable preparation. It is now to be found in all the principal towns throughout the United States.

☞ For Sale by R. J. TAYLOR and R. R. HAZARD, in Newport.

Oct. 20, 1840.

Dr. RICHARDSON'S BALSAM.

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S Pectoral Balsam of Spikenard, Blood Root, Wild Cherry, and Comfrey.

The most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the side, Shortness of Breath, and all

Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

☞ *PRICE 50 CENTS.*

THIS Valuable Healing Cough BALSAM Possessing the restorative and balsamic virtues of many roots and rare plants, and which have been prepared with great care.

☞ A COUGH IS NO TRIFLING MATTER, AND IN ALL affections of the Lungs it is important that a cure should be timely used Let those afflicted attend to it. Do not put it off until consumption become seated.—DR. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM, which is daily performing such cures may be relied on as the most effectual remedy now known.

☞ CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS ASTHMA, Spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Chest and Lungs, DR. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM is daily effecting cures which astonish the most incredulous. Particular attention should be paid to the above complaints by those afflicted for now is the seson of the greatest fatality, and hundreds every week fall a prey to these distressing complaints.

For sale in Newport, by R. J Taylor S. Sterne, and John Easton.

COUGHS, COLDS.

AND ALL DISEASES of THE LUNGS

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisic, consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about 12 years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States, and British Provinces, Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in their practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article, are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting,	Dr. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abell,	" Timothy Bayle
" Thomas Brown,	" Jery. Elsworth,
" William Perry,	" Albert Guild.

CASE.—Extract of a letter from Mr. C Clay, Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y. to the Proprietors,

Yours of the 9th inst. was duly received.—A remarkable cure was effected by the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, in the Winter and Spring of 1838. The person, Mr. Moody, had been sick a long time with the consumption His physician had given him up. He was reduced so low as to be unable to help himself, and was raising a large quantity of blood, when he commenced using the Balsam, which effected a complete cure, and he is now as hale and hearty as ever he was. Mr. Moody has removed from this town but he has promised me a more detaied account of his case, which I will forward you. C. S. CLAY.

Kingston, N. Y. June 25, 1838.

Argyle, Nova Scotia

In the winter of 1837 and '38, I was seized with a violent cough, which continued two three months. My cough was so severe that I was obliged to sit up in bed two or three hours during the night, and I was much reduced in flesh and strength, and my appetite gone. One of my neighbors had a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which he would not sell. He however loaned it to me till I could procure him another. I experienced immediate relief from it. The first opportunity I had, I procured more of it, and to the use of it I ascribe the preservation of my life.

Dec. 17, 1838. JAMES W. LENOX.

Counterfeits, Beware of Imposition!

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a label, signed by *Sampson Reed. None other can be Genuine.*

☞ The outside Yellow Label will on to on and after December 1839, in addition to that of Sampson Reed, the signature one. JOHN. CUTLER, or his partners.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are the "American Pulmonary Balsam." "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam, and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—*The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and see that has the marks and signatures of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

☞ ONE MORE COUNTERFEIT, *besides the "American Pulmonary Balsam," and others "here alluded to!*—An attempt has been made to deceive the public by a sourious mixture called "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," sometimes signed Samuel Lee—said to be prepared by an unprincipled man in Bangor, Me. The name is written in a way to resemble the genuine signature, and is a most foul attempt to deceive the public, and avoid the punishment that awaits actual forgery.

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Read) wholesale dealers in Drugs. Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No 54. Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New-England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces.—Price 50 cents. Aug 28—1y.

☞ The above Balsam, is for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

Newport, August 22.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting any one on my account, as I will pay no debts except contracted by myself or Wife.

BENJAMIN SOUTHWICK.

Newport, Dec. 5, 1840.

WOOL.

THE Subscribers are willing to trade Dry Goods for Wool. Those having Wool on hand, and in want of Goods can do as well in getting their supplies as with the cash.

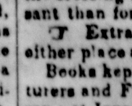
WM. C COZZENS & Co.

Newport, May 28.

Cheap BOOT & SHOE Store.

B. B. THAYER,

Opposite the Newport Exchange Bank



HAS just received, a good Assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*, of all kinds, of the best quality, and warranted, which he will sell Cheap for Cash;—Please call and examine.

Newport, Oct. 17.

Final Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the firm of *SWINBURNE & HUDSON*, are requested to present them *immediately*; and those indebted, to make payment *forthwith*; as I am desirous of making a dividend of the effects of said S. & H. so far as the same has been cashed, within a few days.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, *Assignee.*

Newport, January 2.

For Newport and Providence.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



UNTIL further notice, the Mail stage will leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and Newport, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock A. M and arrive in Newport at 2 o'clock P. M. A Mail Stage will also leave Newport for Providence, via Bristol and Warren, at 9 o'clock A. M, and arrive in Providence at 2 o'clock P. M. in time to take the Stonington Cars for New-York. the cars for Boston, and the Stages for Woonsocket and Coventry. This is the most direct and expeditious route between Providence and Newport, and Passengers taking this line may rest assured that every attention will be paid to render the ride as comfortable as possible. The Coaches are in good order—good horses and careful and obliging drivers. There is now a new horse-boat at Bristol Ferry which makes the crossing much more expeditious and pleasant than formerly.

☞ Extra horses and coaches furnished in either place at short notice.

Books kept in Providence at the Manufacturers and Franklin Hotels; at Coles in Warren; at Jones' in Bristol; and at Hazard's and Townsend's, in Newport.

G. R. KINNICUTT, Providence,
S. MASON, Jr Warren,
J. CHADWICK, Bristol,
JOHN G. WEAVER, Newport, } Proprietors.

Dec. 3 1, 1840.

FRENCH, MUSIC & DRAWING

MRS. BEIMER, (an English Lady,) respectfully informs the Ladies of Newport, and the Public in general, that she has opened Classes for *FRENCH, MUSIC*, and *DRAWING*.—Mrs. B's system of teaching the French Language is now the most approved in Europe; her long residence in France has afforded her the opportunity of acquiring the true pronunciation, and to speak it with its proper accent.

Mrs BEIMER will also take a select number of Young Ladies, who may be inclined to finish their English Education on the most recent and approved system.—Terms, Letters of reference and respectability, may be seen at Mrs. B's School room, (Mrs. Lyndon's Lodgings) opposite Trinity Church, Spring-street

Newport August 29.

At a Town-Meeting holden Newport Nov. 2d, 1840, the following vote was adopted:

At a Town Meeting, holden Newport Nov. 2, 1840.

THE following Resolution recommended by the committee appointed to examine into the condition of the Town Beach, &c. was adopted:—

Voted, that any individual wishing to take sand or gravel from the beach, shall first obtain permission from the Town Treasurer, and shall pay at that time the said officer the sum of *ten cents* for each ox cart load; and *five cents* for each horse cart load, drawn by one horse; and any person carting sand or gravel, contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be subject to a penalty of one dollar for the first offence, and three dollars for each succeeding one, and no resident of any other town shall be allowed to take sand or gravel from the Beach, under any circumstances, and the town treasurer is hereby authorised to grant permission for carting under the conditions above expressed.

True copy—

B. B. HOWLAND, Town Clerk.

At said Meeting, it was also Voted,—That the Town Treasurer and Henry G. Place, or either of them, be and they are hereby authorised to sell the sand and gravel, &c. to any inhabitant of the town at the price fixed. *Attest,*

B. B. HOWLAND, Town Clerk.

INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVER WORT.

A COUGH is always Dangerous. In all changeable and severe climate. It is all important to attend to COLDS, with which we are all more or less afflicted. If neglected too long, it is difficult to remove them, sometimes impossible, and confirmed consumption is the result. In all Lung complaints, Mrs. M. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwor be justly esteemed of infinite value. It h been used for eight or ten years with unpa pelled success, and many individuals might named, who, but for its healing virtues and novating powers, would not be present now testify to its efficacy.

☞ THE above is for Sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Thames-st

March 30.